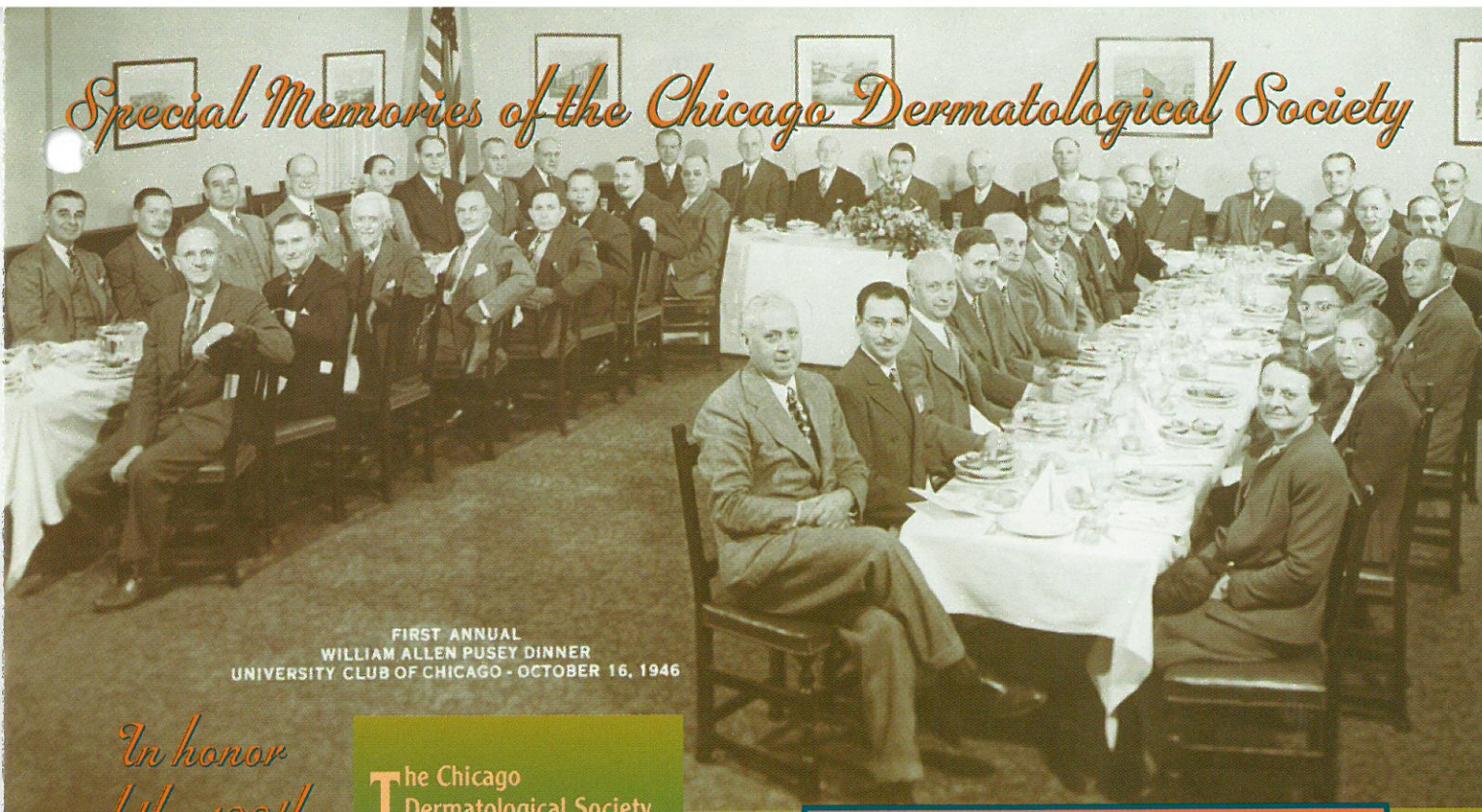


Special Memories of the Chicago Dermatological Society



FIRST ANNUAL
WILLIAM ALLEN PUSEY DINNER
UNIVERSITY CLUB OF CHICAGO - OCTOBER 16, 1946

*In honor
of the 100th
anniversary
of its
founding.*

The Chicago Dermatological Society is not only a tremendous educational experience, but the camaraderie shown among our members and the many close friendships generated, make the CDS a Society in a class by itself. For these reasons I always look forward to attending our meetings.

Alan E. Lasser, M.D.

As I look back to my first days attending meetings as a resident, it is hard to believe 45 years have passed. I recall Frances Senear, Marcus Caro, Henry Michelson, Stephen Rothman, Louis Brunsting, Hamilton Montgomery, Clark Finnerud and Samuel Becker Sr., all discussing and arguing cases at the same meeting. It was by far the most stimulating time for me. Today, as I read the journals and see their names in print, I can still recall talking to them on a one-to-one basis. Every time I chat with Jim Howell of Texas, I recall looking at the original slides and manuscript before he and Marcus Caro wrote up the "Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome."

Roland S. Medansky, M.D.

All of the CDS clinical meetings were held at the University of Illinois and members brought their private patients as well as presentations by the various university programs. The Vice-President of the Society was most often an out-of-town member. The newly-elected President was escorted by a two-member honor guard to the podium to accept the position.

Members of the Society who specialized in a special niche were: Samuel Becker, Jr. – nevi; Al Slepian – hemangiomas; Harold Shellow – mucous membrane diseases; Milt Robin – psychocutaneous disorders; Fred Szymansky – histopathology; Adolph Rostenberg – contact dermatitis; Irene Neuhauser – mycology; Samuel Bluefarb – lymphomas, mycosis fungoides; and Roger Pearson – bullous eruptions.

Raymond M. Handler, M.D.

I felt from my first meeting as a resident attending the Chicago Dermatological Society that there was a standard of excellence which would not be compromised. Later, many of us felt an obligation to help continue those high standards. The Chicago Dermatological Society continues to uphold the strong traditions begun a hundred years ago.

The Chicago Dermatological Society was the first local or regional dermatology society to receive the American Academy of Dermatology's Excellence in Education Award.

James O. Ertle, M.D.

FOR THE THIRD TIME in the nation's history a president was assassinated. On Sept. 6, President William McKinley visited the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, N.Y. While greeting visitors he was shot twice in the abdomen by a young anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, who was carrying a concealed pistol in a handkerchief. For a few days McKinley seemed to be recovering, but he took a turn for the worse and died on Sept. 14 at 2:15 A.M. McKinley, 58, was succeeded by Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, who became the 26th president of the United States. Roosevelt took the presidential oath in the same house in Buffalo where the body of McKinley awaited transportation to Canton, Ohio, for burial. Roosevelt was not quite 43 years old and so was the youngest person to hold the office of president. Conservative Republicans, who had been happy with McKinley, were appalled. As governor of New York, Roosevelt had shown liberal tendencies. He had gained the vice presidential nomination in 1900 partly because Republican leaders sought to keep him in a harmless post.

☛ THE U.S. POPULATION was 76,300,000.

☛ THE BOXER UPRISING ended as U.S. Marines helped Great Britain capture Peking.

☛ A HURRICANE & TIDAL WAVE killed 5,994 in Galveston, Texas.

☛ LYMAN FRANK BAUM'S *Wonderful Wizard Of Oz* was published.

☛ THE ASSOCIATED PRESS was founded.

☛ POPULAR SONGS included *The Maple Leaf Rag*, *You Can't Keep A Good Man Down*, *Absence Makes The Heart Grow Fonder* and Sousa's *Stars and Stripes Forever*.

☛ RADIO WAS BORN – in the form of wireless telegraphy – when the morse code letter for "S" was transmitted from Poldhu in Cornwall, England to Newfoundland, Canada by Guglielmo Marconi.

THE NEW CENTURY brought with it the automobile as a practical means of transportation. In 1900 there were only 8000 autos registered in the entire country and only about ten miles of paved roads for them to travel on. Only 4000 autos

were produced in 1900, but ten years later 187,000 rolled out of the factories. The appearance of cars was changing, too. New autos looked less like horseless carriages and more like powered vehicles. The Automobile Club of America held its first meeting on Oct. 16, 1900; it sponsored the first automobile show, in Madison Square Garden, New York City, from Nov. 3-10. Nevertheless, the auto was viewed with displeasure by some. One editor wrote, "It is well named the devil-wagon." At the turn of the century there were still about 18,000,000 horses and mules providing transportation and power, and 10,000,000 bicycles for pleasure and work.

☛ QUEEN VICTORIA DIED – after a reign of 63 years.

☛ CURLING TONGS for shaping mustaches far outnumbered tooth brushes.

☛ THE NOBEL PRIZE for Physics was awarded to Wilhelm Roentgen.

☛ ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE for Medical Research was founded with Simon Flexner as its director.

My recollection of the monthly meetings of the Chicago Dermatological Society 30 years ago to the present day is that no matter what the case presentation, some member of the Society had either published on the subject or had personal experience with the problem. This included the members of the Chicago based dermatology departments, members from Mayo Clinic or members from the Universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and others. In the early years it was intimidating for one to stand up and say anything. In retrospect, the talent of its members has made the Chicago Dermatological Society the great society that it is today. Some of the exchanges were heated, especially if the members had a thin skin problem, but most were friendly, often with a sense of humor.

Edward S. Peterka, M.D.

☛ ON JANUARY 10, near Beaumont, Texas Captain Anthony F. Lucas struck oil at 1,020 feet. The spindletop field transformed the American petroleum industry and the economy of Texas. Later important oil discoveries were made in Oklahoma, particularly in and around Tulsa. Drilling for oil began in Persia (Iran).

THE 1901 UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN team was one of college football's most famous. Not only was it the first of Fielding Yost's "Point-A-Minute" teams, the team was also undefeated and unscored upon, earning the first national championship for a team from the Western Conference (later the Big Ten) and played in the first Tournament of Roses Game in Pasadena, Calif., where it easily took the measure of Stanford (49-0).

A century ago, college football was a little different than it is today. For instance:

☛ THE FIELD was 110 yards long.

☛ GAME TIME was 70 minutes, with two halves of 35 minutes each. Some games, though, were shortened.

☛ THREE DOWNS were allowed to gain five yards for a first down.

☛ AFTER A TOUCHDOWN, the scoring team received the ensuing kickoff.

☛ PLAYERS WENT BOTH WAYS, offense and defense, and if a player left for a substitute, he could not return to the game.

☛ NO FORWARD PASSING was permitted.

☛ TACKLES AND GUARDS were allowed to run the ball from scrimmage.

☛ THERE WAS ONLY ONE postseason contest, the Tournament of Roses game.

Scoring rules were also different:

☛ TOUCHDOWNS counted five points.

☛ FIELD GOALS also counted five points.

ANNUAL CIGARETTE PRODUCTION in the U.S. reached the 4,000,000,000 mark. Cigars, pipes, and chewing tobacco were much more popular than cigarettes, which were considered effete.

Presidents of the Chicago Dermatological Society

1903 – James N. Hyde
1904 – Joseph Zeisler
1905 – H.G. Anthony
1906 – W.A. Pusey
1907 – F.H. Montgomery
1908 – James N. Hyde
1909 – Lucius Pardee
1910 – David Lieberthal
1911 – O.S. Ormsby
1912 – O.H. Foerster
1913 – E.L. McEwen
1914 – Joseph Zeisler
1915 – L.C. Harris
1916 – Udo Wile
1917 – W.A. Pusey
1918 – David Lieberthal
1919 – David Lieberthal
1920 – Clarence Baer
1921 – Arthur Stillians
1922 – Harold Cole
1923 – Edward A. Oliver
1924 – James Mitchell
1925 – Erwin Zeisler
1926 – Paul A. O'Leary
1927 – Francis Seneat
1928 – Francis Seneat
1929 – Harry Foerster
1930 – Clark Finnerud
1931 – Henry M. Michelson
1932 – Michael Ebert
1933 – Oliver Ormsby
1934 – James Mitchell
1935 – W.A. Pusey
1936 – Max Wein
1937 – Otto Foerster
1938 – H. Montgomery
1939 – Edward Oliver
1940 – Herbert Rattner
1941 – Leonard Weber
1942 – Udo J. Wile
1943 – Michael Ebert
1944 – Lester Welder
1945 – Frederick Schmidt
1946 – Marcus Caro
1947 – Francis Lynch
1948 – S.W. Becker
1949 – Carl Laymon
1950 – T. Cornbleet
1951 – S. Rothman
1952 – James R. Webster

*T*he Chicago Dermatological Society became, and continues to be, America's most renowned dermatological society and the society that has made the greatest contribution to the advancement of the specialty.

The reason is its membership and agenda, like winning athletic teams, are the result of their personnel and teamwork. Managers and coaches are important but without excellent players the team won't be world class.

Some CDS innovations include publishing the Society's proceedings or transactions of the case presentations and discussions, inviting outstanding dermatologists from neighboring cities for membership, insisting on having the histological sections and histopathology reports presented with results of relevant laboratory reports for all cases presented, playing host and assisting in the meetings of the early years of the AAD, to name but a few.

The Chicago Dermatological Society has been fortunate to have many world-class dermatologists including one of the 20th Century's most outstanding, if not the most outstanding dermatologist, in Dr. W.A. Pusey. He was one of many others with similar talents over the years.

Dr. Hyde, the founder of the CDS, was a world-class dermatologist in his day. He was one of only two or three American dermatologists who attended the first meeting of the International Congress of Dermatology in Paris.

J.B. Howell, M.D.

1953 – Samuel J. Zakon
1954 – Julius E. Ginsberg
1955 – Irene Neuhauser
1956 – Louis A. Brunsting
1957 – Adolph Rostenberg, Jr.
1958 – Samuel M. Bluefarb
1959 – Leon Goldman
1960 – I. Myron Felsher
1961 – Frederick J. Szymanski
1962 – Harold Shellow
1963 – Allan L. Lorincz
1964 – Frederick D. Malkinson
1965 – Albert H. Siepyan
1966 – Samuel W. Becker, Jr.
1967 – John B. Haeberlin, Jr.
1968 – Milton Robin
1969 – David Cohen
1970 – Paul Lazar
1971 – Roger Pearson
1972 – Junji Hasegawa
1973 – Sidney Barsky
1974 – Richard Winkelman
1975 – Stanley Huff
1976 – M.L. Blankenship
1977 – Lawrence M. Solomon
1978 – Myron H. Kulwin
1979 – Silas Wallk
1980 – David Fretzlin
1981 – Sylvia F. Griesm
1982 – Frank E. Dunlap
1983 – Marianne N. O'Donoghue
1984 – William A. Caro
1985 – Fred Levit
1986 – Ana Eng
1987 – Alan E. Lasser
1988 – M. Barry Kirschenbaum
1989 – James O. Ertie
1990 – John W. Weiss
1991 – Mark D. Gendleman
1992 – Raymond M. Handler
1993 – Darryl M. Bronson
1994 – Samuel Solomon
1995 – David B. Shanker
1996 – Henry H. Roenigk
1997 – Bruce Bennin
1998 – Kathleen Remlinger
1999 – Keyoumars Soltani
2000 – David Lorber
2001 – Amy Paller

1901 Prices

Item	Source	Description	Price
Whiskey	<i>Atlanta Constitution</i>	<i>Golden Grain</i> ; a whiskey that will make good with all who know good whiskey	\$1/qt
Camera	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	<i>Delmar</i> folding camera	\$3.75
Range	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	Steel; 8" lids; over 17" x 21" x 12"; 475 lbs.; terms: \$8 cash, \$3/mo., no interest	\$22.90
Refrigerator	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	<i>Acme Seroco</i> ; ice receptacle holds 125 lbs. of ice, and 100 lb. piece will go in easily without chipping	\$27.50
Pocket Watch	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	17-jewel, 20-year guarantee a gold-filled case	\$11
Lunch		<i>New York Central Railroad</i> ; menu includes: baked chicken pie; boiled ox tongue with spinach; roast ribs of beef, new golden wax beans, stewed tomatoes, lettuce salad, potato salad, bread and butter custard pudding	\$1
Eye exam	<i>New York Times</i>	<i>Keene's Optical</i> ; free exam with purchase of glasses, Regular	\$1
Glasses	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	Gold-spring eyeglasses	\$2.50
Non-prescription Drug	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	Gold-filled spectacles	\$1.90
Non-prescription Drug	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	<i>Dr. Rose's French Arsenic Complexion Wafers</i> ; for even the coarsest and most repulsive skin and complexion	35¢/50 wafers
Non-prescription Drug	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	<i>Electric Liniment</i> ; for rheumatism, sprains, wounds, bruises, lame back, contracted muscles	25¢
Non-prescription Drug	<i>Greenville News</i>	<i>Castoria</i> ; remedy for constipation, sour stomach, convulsion and loss of sleep	35¢/35 doses
Non-prescription Drug	<i>Greenville News</i>	<i>Wine of Gardui</i> ; 1,500,000 afflicted women have been cured of female diseases	\$1/btl
Painkiller	<i>Atlanta Constitution</i>	<i>Botanic Blood Balm</i> ; cures eczema, all skin and blood diseases, cold sores	\$1/btl
Sure Cure for Drunkenness	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	At the first sign of a cramp, relief comes at once	25¢
Sure Cure for Tobacco Habit	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	It creates an appetite for food instead of liquor	42¢
Witch Hazel Extract	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	Can be chewed the same as tobacco	40¢
Overcoat	<i>New York Times</i>	Useful for sore throat, hemorrhage, wounds, sprains, bruises, sore eyes, stiff joints, burns	12¢/btl
Men's Shirt	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	Spring weight	\$6.50
Suit	<i>The State (SC)</i>	French percale; fast colors, yoke back, pearl buttons	40¢
Corset	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	<i>Fitzmaurice</i> ; sack business suit; worn by most businessmen of your acquaintance	\$8.50
Dress	<i>New York Times</i>	Special four-hook short corset for medium frame	90¢
Parasol	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	Spring; percale	\$4.88
Bust Developer	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	Pure white China silk	\$1.25
Soap	<i>Ladies' Home Journal</i>	<i>Princess</i> ; combined with the use of the bust cream or food, forms a full, firm, well developed bust in a few days' use	\$1.50/btl
Silverware Set	<i>Sears and Roebuck</i>	<i>Palmolive</i> ; the refinement of soap for gentlefolk	5¢/bar
House	<i>New York Times</i>	26 pieces	\$4.95
House	<i>Ladies' Home Journal</i>	Country homes in the Palisades	\$800
		California; shingle bungalow of five rooms; building cost	\$1,200

7

remember those exciting days in the 60s when dermatologists from around the country, especially from the Mayo Clinic and the University of Minnesota provided rousing discussions of unusual cases. They illustrated the perceptiveness and experience that inspired young dermatologists.

Then there was a period in the 70s when I had the energy, along with Doctors Esterly and Rubenstein, to hold meetings at Michael Reese Medical Center, where the three of us discussed and provided all the patients for the whole Society. In retrospect, it took a remarkable degree of time and energy, especially comparing this feat to the large staff and resident programs of today.

Maybe only memorable to myself was when I presided at my first CDS meeting as President. I was interrupted during the business meeting by a "birthday clown" sent to sing to me. It ranks very high as both an embarrassing and memorable time at the CDS.

David F. Fretzin, M.D.

I remember during the late 60s to early 70s when I was at the University of Chicago in my residency, taking the first dermpath board examination. I remember how Dr. Herman Pinkus and Dr. Richard Winkleman vouched for me in the exam, even though they were not from Chicago. Such was the link with our out-of-state colleagues through the Chicago Dermatological Society. They came for meetings even though they were not guest speakers.

I like to relate events of the last century in science, art, architecture and politics to our centennial celebration. After all – we are not just dermatologists but human beings too.

1900 Frederick Law Olmstead created “Rooms in Grant Park,” *Wizard of Oz*, *Sister Carrie*, *The Jungle*

1910 Carl Sandburg & *Chicago Poems*, Tarzan, Bertha Palmer promotes Romanticism, Barbizon Impressionists, World War I

1920 Al Capone, Big Bill Thompson, Louis Armstrong, Ernest Hemingway, Charlie Chaplin, Mickey Mouse, Tribune Tower, Wrigley Building, first TV (1925)

1930 First Blood Bank at Cook County Hospital, 1933 Chicago World’s Fair, Great Depression, Merchandise Mart – Graham Anderson Probst & White; Drama on the radio – Orson Welles; gospel music, blues, jazz

1940 World War II, Berlin air-lift, swing music – Benny Goodman

1950 Korean War, Frank Lloyd Wright, Carl Sandburg, Bill Veeck, Adlai Stevenson, Raisin in the Sun, Marilyn Monroe, James Dean, Saul Bellow, Gwendolyn Brooks, Nelson Algren, Studs Terkel, Maria Callas

1960 Richard J. Daley – the Boss, heart transplant, beehive hairdo, Kennedy, Vietnam War, Black Panther, Picasso, Miro, Moore, Hugh Hefner and Playboy, Yuppies, Hippies, Anti-War Protestors, John Hancock

1970 Mike Royko, First Test Tube Baby, *Joy of Sex*, First recombinant DNA created, last case of smallpox, Ruth Page School of Dance, Nixon to China, Mayor Byrne, Watergate, Sears Tower, Water Tower Place

1980 Harold Washington, State of Illinois Building, Solti with CSO, Tiennaman Square, Madonna, Terminator, Mt. St. Helens, AT&T, Northwestern Station, Presidential Towers

1990 Navy Pier, Museum of Contemporary Art, Museum Campus, Body Piercing, Viagra, Michael Jordan, Bill Gates, Gene Siskel, Roger Ebert, Berlin Wall.

Ana Eng, M.D.

I

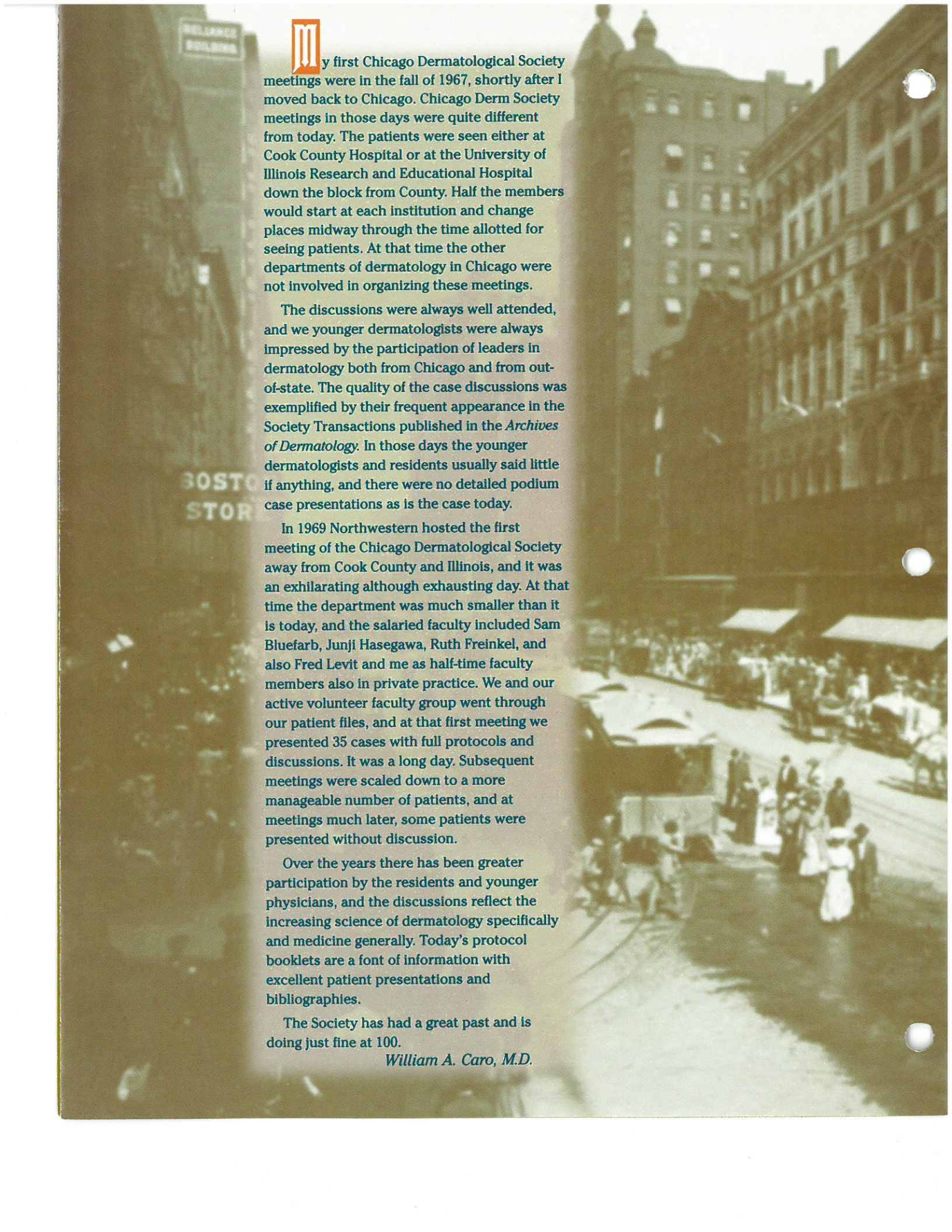
always have a sense of anticipation when I attend a meeting of the CDS. The quality and breadth of the cases are exemplary. Every meeting is instructive on various levels – learning about new diseases, techniques and treatments, and reviewing familiar conditions. The protocols assembled by the residents are indeed masterful. I am well aware of the amount of effort that goes into making the meetings as polished as they are. I applaud each department of dermatology for making learning for over 30 years a real pleasure and delight. May they never waver from this mission.

Sam Solomon, M.D.

Having received my certificate for thirty years of membership in the Chicago Dermatological Society just this past May, I have been prompted to think back over those thirty years. My first memories were of those meetings while I was still a resident, preparing the writeup for one of the patients that our institution would be presenting. This was long before the introduction of the bound booklets with their lengthy writeups and extensive bibliographies. At that time no one institution sponsored a single meeting; therefore, patients would have to be cajoled into attending one of these meetings. We wrote and rewrote the patient workups which were then vetted by Dr. Lorincz and taped to the wall outside the examining room on the day of the meeting. We then had to get up before the entire Society and present the patient’s history, workup, and treatment; describe the histopathology; and then defend that diagnosis and treatment. (All of this while being watched by the gimlet-eyed senior members of the Society camping out in the front row.) Usually you would be lucky enough in having one of those senior people get up, propose something that would stir the ire of one of the other senior people, and then have them go at it. You were off the hook.

Well, the Society has grown and the meetings have become more sophisticated in their presentations – but the learning is still there. Dermatologists and scientists from around the globe have appeared before the Society to give lectures that could act like a bolt of lightning to get us thinking or like a Brahms lullaby to help us nod off. We have been treated to both the bizarre and the mundane as far as the patients and their problems. But all of this has given us an exceptional opportunity to learn. I am most grateful to the Society.

Tom Andrews, M.D.



My first Chicago Dermatological Society meetings were in the fall of 1967, shortly after I moved back to Chicago. Chicago Derm Society meetings in those days were quite different from today. The patients were seen either at Cook County Hospital or at the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospital down the block from County. Half the members would start at each institution and change places midway through the time allotted for seeing patients. At that time the other departments of dermatology in Chicago were not involved in organizing these meetings.

The discussions were always well attended, and we younger dermatologists were always impressed by the participation of leaders in dermatology both from Chicago and from out-of-state. The quality of the case discussions was exemplified by their frequent appearance in the Society Transactions published in the *Archives of Dermatology*. In those days the younger dermatologists and residents usually said little if anything, and there were no detailed podium case presentations as is the case today.

In 1969 Northwestern hosted the first meeting of the Chicago Dermatological Society away from Cook County and Illinois, and it was an exhilarating although exhausting day. At that time the department was much smaller than it is today, and the salaried faculty included Sam Bluefarb, Junji Hasegawa, Ruth Freinkel, and also Fred Levit and me as half-time faculty members also in private practice. We and our active volunteer faculty group went through our patient files, and at that first meeting we presented 35 cases with full protocols and discussions. It was a long day. Subsequent meetings were scaled down to a more manageable number of patients, and at meetings much later, some patients were presented without discussion.

Over the years there has been greater participation by the residents and younger physicians, and the discussions reflect the increasing science of dermatology specifically and medicine generally. Today's protocol booklets are a font of information with excellent patient presentations and bibliographies.

The Society has had a great past and is doing just fine at 100.

William A. Caro, M.D.